

With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health.

SKEGBY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR
1900.

BY
JOHN O. LITTLEWOOD,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Gloucester:
PLUMER & RICHARDSON, LTD., SHERWOOD PRESS.—121620.
1901.

To the Chairman and Members

OF

The Skegby Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

THE time has now arrived for again presenting to you my Annual Report.

Several matters of importance have been under your consideration during the year which has passed.

The retirement of the Inspector of Nuisances after many years' service, particularly under the jurisdiction of the old Sanitary Authority, has necessitated the appointment of a successor in his stead. The work of the Council not being sufficient to occupy the whole time of one man, some difficulty was experienced in the choice of a suitable person.

The severe epidemic of Scarlet Fever at Skegby illustrated the advisability of providing a small Isolation Hospital in that neighbourhood.

I am of opinion that this might be done at no very great cost, and it would, I am sure, if carried out prove of immense value to the district.

As matters now stand there is practically no hope of arresting an epidemic of this disease whenever sporadic cases occur.

The houses at Stanton Hill and Meden Bank are so closely aggregated together that effectual isolation becomes a very difficult matter.

The disinfection of houses by means of Formic Aldehyde instead of Sulphur is now in progress.

You will notice in perusing this Report that I have dwelt at some considerable length on the question of Tuberculosis and Milk Supply. The gravity and importance of the subject is my only apology for dealing with the matter in such detail.

VITAL STATISTICS. It is unfortunate for the accuracy of this Report that the census returns are not made earlier in the year.

It will be ten years in April next since an exact record was taken of the population of Great Britain and Ireland. Many changes of an important character have occurred since then; indeed, it would be difficult to find any place in England which has not participated in these changes.

I had thought of basing the estimation of the population of the District on the number of new houses erected during the present decade, allowing for each house the actual number of inmates which was found to exist at the time the last census was taken. Comparing the results of this method with the one adopted in previous years, they so nearly approximate that I have decided not to introduce a fresh factor into my calculations.

Population for whole district estimated on geometrical progression	}	5461
Population for the whole district estimated on number of inhabited houses	}	5665

The number of new houses built in the Skegby sub-district during the last ten years was 166; in the Blidworth area (Soulkholme) 14 were erected.

The sub-divisions of the district remain the same as on former occasions, viz.: (A) Skegby, including the parishes of Teversall and Fulwood; (B) Blidworth, including Heywood Oaks, Lyndhurst, and Soulkholme.

(A) Skegby sub-district.			(B) Blidworth sub-district.		
Population	...	4310	Population	...	1151
5461					

BIRTHS. The number of births registered during the year was 207, showing an increase of 27 on the year previous, and a birth-rate of 38.26 per 1000 of estimated population.

It will be observed from the figures given below that the increase took place in the Skegby sub-district, Blidworth remaining practically stationary.

It will also be noticed that with the exception of the year under consideration there has been a gradual decrease since 1895.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Skegby ...	183	166	162	156	152	177
Blidworth...	41	33	35	39	28	30
	<hr/> 224	<hr/> 199	<hr/> 197	<hr/> 195	<hr/> 180	<hr/> 207

SKEGBY.

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total.
Males ...	23	29	20	24	96
Females ...	25	19	21	16	81
	<hr/> 48	<hr/> 48	<hr/> 41	<hr/> 40	<hr/> 177

BLIDWORTH.

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total.
Males ...	4	3	4	4	15
Females ...	2	2	6	5	15
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 30

DEATHS. The registered number of deaths for the year was 87, showing a decrease of 6 on the corresponding period of 1899, and a death rate of 16.1 per 1000 of estimated population.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1900.

6

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WHOLE DISTRICT.					SKEGBY Sub-District.					BLIDWORTH Sub-District.				
	All Ages, 1	1 and 5 under 5	15 under 15	25 & under 25	65 & up- wards	All Ages, 1	1 and 5 under 5	15 under 15	25 & under 25	65 & up- wards	All Ages, 1	1 and 5 under 5	15 under 15	25 & under 25	65 & up- wards
Small Pox	3	2	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	..
Measles	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Diphtheria & Mem. Croup	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Croup	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Typhus	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Enteric	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Other Continued	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	3	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Cholera	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Plague	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Enteritis	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Phthisis	3	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	4	1	..	1	1	5	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	2
Cancer, malignant disease	5	2	..	4	3	3	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	2
Bronchitis	10	2	7	..	1	10	7	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	1
Pneumonia	10	2	7	..	1	10	7	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	1
Pleurisy	10	2	7	..	1	10	7	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	1
Other Diseases of Res. Organs	3	1	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	6	1	..	3	..	6	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
Venereal Diseases	6	1	..	3	..	6	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	10	1	..	7	3	5	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	3
Diseases & Acids. of Parturitn	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Heart Diseases	9	1	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1
Accidents	16	2	1	7	6	13	2	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	2
Suicides	16	2	1	7	6	13	2	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	2
Convulsions	16	2	1	7	6	13	2	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	2
.....	16	2	1	7	6	13	2	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	2
All other causes	87	27	16	2	27	70	25	16	2	18	17	2	..	9	6

The following is a statement of the deaths as they occurred during each quarter of the year :

SKEGBY SUB-DISTRICT.

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total.
Males ...	11	11	12	6	40
Females ...	4	9	10	7	30
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 70

BLIDWORTH SUB-DISTRICT.

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total.
Males ...	3	1	2	1	7
Females ...	2	2	1	5	10
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 17

The following figures are given to illustrate the mortality at the two extremes of life :—

	Deaths under 5.	Deaths over 65.
1895 ...	30	18
1896 ...	45	16
1897 ...	61	15
1898 ...	47	13
1899 ...	55	10
1900 ...	41	9

A summary of some of the chief causes of death which have occurred in the District during the last six years :—

Deaths.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
Measles ...	0	8	6	0	9	0	23
Scarlet Fever ...	0	2	1	0	0	3	6
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	0	9	3	0	2	15
Typhoid Fever ...	1	0	0	4	0	0	5
Erysipelas...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Diarrhœa ...	9	8	8	10	12	4	51
Phthisis ...	5	4	3	4	5	3	24
Resp. Diseases ...	10	14	19	12	14	13	82
Heart Disease ...	8	2	5	2	6	5	28
Injuries ...	0	4	4	1	2	1	12

To Diarrhœa (including Enteritis) and diseases of the respiratory system are due the greatest number of deaths, these diseases are specially fatal at the extremes of life.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS under One Year of Age.		DEATHS at all Ages.—Total.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.
1890.	3514	157	41.83	29	184. 7	75	21.30
1891.	4710	182	39.10	28	153. 8	61	12.90
1892.	4790	193	42.59	33	161.76	93	21.92
1893.	4864	187	38.44	19	101.60	76	15.62
1894.	4932	184	36.70	21	109. 9	61	12. 3
1895.	5028	224	44.55	30	133.92	73	14.51
1896.	5111	199	38.93	26	130.55	82	16.04
1897.	5197	197	38.23	36	182.74	103	19.98
1898.	5246	195	37.17	34	174.35	82	15.63
1899.	5372	180	33.50	43	238.88	93	17.31
Averages for Years 1890-1899.	4876	189	39.1	30	157. 8	80	16. 8
1900.	5461	207	37.9	27	130. 4	87	16. 0

SKEGBY					BLIDWORTH			
Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1890	2406	129	58	25	1108	28	17	4
1891	3532	152	40	21	1156	30	21	7
1892	3615	147	72	25	1175	46	21	8
1893	3696	149	52	12	1172	38	24	7
1894	3779	141	46	16	1169	41	21	5
1895	3862	183	57	26	1166	41	16	4
1896	3948	166	66	22	1163	33	16	4
1897	4037	162	84	33	1160	35	19	3
1898	4127	156	60	27	1157	39	22	7
1899	4218	152	77	41	1154	28	16	2
Average for Years 1890-1899.	3722	153	61	24	1158	36	19	5
1900	4310	177	70	25	1151	30	17	2

INFANT MORTALITY. There has been a marked decrease in the infant death rate. The number of children born during the year has exceeded the number recorded on any previous occasion. The rate, which is calculated on the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 births, is equal to 130.4. The death-rate for the previous year was 238.88.

Deaths due to Diarrhoea, Measles, and Whooping Cough have been exceptionally small in number, hence the low infantile death-rate.

Zymotic Diseases and Rates of Mortality.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING EACH QUARTER OF 1900.						
Disease.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total 1900.	Total 1899.
Scarlet Fever	7	8	82	31	128	16
Typhoid do.	0	2	2	1	5	1
Puerperal do.	0	0	0	0	0	3
Erysipelas ...	0	1	1	0	2	5
Diphtheria ...	1	0	0	1	2	0

The following table shows the number of cases notified, and the number of deaths arising therefrom.

Disease.	No. Notified.	No. of Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	128	3
Typhoid Fever	5	0
Diphtheria ...	2	1
Erysipelas ...	2	1

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1900.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality	
	At all Ages.	A Under 1	B 1 to 5	C 5 to 15	D 15 to 25	E 25 to 65	F 65 and Upwards.	SKEGBY	BLIDWORTH
Diphtheria ...	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
Erysipelas ...	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	128	3	46	71	8	0	0	125	3
Enteric Fever	5	0	1	1	2	1	0	4	1
Totals ...	137	3	47	74	10	2	1	131	6

The number of deaths due to zymotic causes is remarkably small; Diarrhœa, which usually heads the list, is conspicuous by its absence. There were four deaths registered, in terms somewhat vague, which would undoubtedly on former occasions have been included in this class of diseases under the generic term of Diarrhœa. They were placed under the designation of Enteritis, so that if the four cases in question were included in diseases due to zymotic causes we should still have a considerable diminution in the number of deaths attributed to zymotic influences.

There is at times considerable difficulty in arriving at the actual cause of death, due to the ill-defined manner in which death certificates are filled in; this is particularly noticeable in cases of deaths arising from diseases of the alimentary canal. Deaths from Diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined diseases, should be included under the latter. The zymotic death-rate, which is equal to 1.1 per 1000, was 2.81 per 1000 lower than that for the corresponding period of 1899.

Considering that Scarlet Fever was prevalent in the district, this cannot be looked upon otherwise than as being satisfactory.

SCARLET FEVER. This disease has been hovering about the locality in a partially epidemic form for several years past, but during the year now under consideration it assumed a well-marked epidemic character. Stanton Hill, Meden Bank and Teversall, in the sub-district of Skegby, were the places chiefly involved.

The outbreak was only part of a much wider epidemic which was spread over the neighbouring parishes of Derbyshire. The monthly distribution of the 128 cases notified was as follows :

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	5	1	4	3	22	22	38	16	5	10

The number of houses invaded was 77.

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE :

Under 1 year	...	...	3		
1 year and under 5 years	...		46		
5 years	„	15	„	...	71
15 years	„	65	„	...	8
					<hr/>
					128
					<hr/>
					128

Three deaths occurred in the 3rd quarter of the year at the ages of 2, 2, and 7 years respectively.

Acting on the suggestions contained in a memorandum issued by the Local Government Board the schools were not closed, but the head teachers were informed of the cases as they arose, and were requested to exclude all children from the infected houses. A special handbill (*vide* end of Report) was drawn up and distributed to every house in the parish, explaining the necessary precautions to be observed against the spread of the disease and at the same time cautioning the people against unlawfully exposing their children whilst in an infectious state.

One prosecution was made and a conviction obtained. This had a very salutary influence in the neighbourhood in preventing the wholesale exposure of infected children.

Three cases only occurred in the Blidworth area, and there does not appear to have been any spread from them.

The houses were disinfected with the vapour of Formic Aldehyde after a period of six weeks had been allowed to pass from the time of notification.

TYPHOID FEVER. Three cases occurred at Stanton Hill, one at Teversall, and one at Soukholme.

The Stanton Hill cases were imported, and the Soukholme case may be considered as belonging to the Shirebrook epidemic.

DIPHTHERIA. Two cases of this disease were notified during the year, with one death.

MEASLES. As this disease is not scheduled amongst those for notification it is quite impossible to say to what extent this disease prevailed, but the absence of a single death favours the supposition that the cases were comparatively few. The epidemic of 1899 probably left but very few susceptible subjects.

WHOOPIING COUGH. Two deaths occurred in children under five years of age in the Skegby area.

DIARRHŒA. I have already spoken of this disease in connection with my remarks on the zymotic death-rate.

Not a single death was attributable to epidemic Diarrhœa: this cannot be otherwise than highly satisfactory,

Bottle-fed children are very susceptible to Diarrhœa during the hot months of the year, and it is only by rigidly insisting upon the milk being boiled before use that any degree of immunity from this disease can be hoped for.

PHTHISIS. Since my last Report was presented to you an effort has been made in the county to establish a Sanatorium for the treatment of consumptives. An important and influential committee has been formed for the purpose of carrying out the work, and through the characteristic generosity of His Grace the Duke of Portland, a site has been obtained, free of cost, comprising 50 acres of moorland and pinewood, at Ratcher Hill, on Sherwood Forest, Mansfield; a more suitable site for such a purpose it would be difficult to find.

This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and is worthy of the support of every citizen, however humble his position in life may be, for there is scarcely a family in the land that can boast of possessing complete immunity from this disease.

Prevention being better than cure, if we wish to eradicate this disease from the land we must strike at its root by taking such steps as will not only arrest the diffusion of the poisonous germ, but actually obliterate its existence.

A germ it undoubtedly is, and is as capable of demonstration as the mites in cheese. Every gust of wind that blows may carry in its course the seed of consumption, destined to find a home in the lungs of some weakly person, or to contaminate the milk of cattle obtained from an infected dairy (but more frequently contained in the milk derived from an infected udder), to be subsequently drunk by an infant in whose intestines it finds a resting place, there to grow in such prodigious proportions as to affect the vitality of the child, and finally lead to its death.

The time has now arrived for considering what measure of administrative control of your milk supplies is advisable for the prevention of Tuberculosis.

The Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops Orders have been introduced for this purpose, indirectly by the Orders of 1885 and 1886 directly by the Amended Order of 1899.

The effect of these Orders is to throw upon your Council the duty and responsibility of supervising the milk trade as carried on in your district.

There are, perhaps, few matters connected with the administrative work of your Council more worthy of earnest consideration than a thorough enquiry into (*a*) the conditions under which cattle are kept; (*b*) the means for securing the cleanliness of milk stores and of vessels used for containing milk for sale; and (*c*) into the precautions taken by sellers of milk against infection or contamination.

Every year witnesses many outbreaks of disease due to the agency of milk. In the year 1897 no less than 95 epidemics occurred through the consumption of contaminated milk. Diseases such as Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, and probably Diarrhœa, which is exceptionally fatal during infant life, are specially conveyed through this channel.

Over and above the diseases just named, Tuberculosis occupies a very prominent place. Recent investigations show, beyond any question of doubt, that milk contaminated with the Tubercle bacillus is a source of very great danger to the consumer.

There is every reason to believe that by a more careful supervision of the milk supply of the district most, if not all the diseases just named, might be considerably lessened, and some, if not entirely eradicated, brought under more direct control.

It is not necessary to go far from home to learn the destructive nature of Consumption, for in Nottingham alone no less than 400 deaths occur annually from Tuberculosis.

In the county generally it is estimated that Consumption claims for its victims about one-ninth of all the deaths which occur, and nearly half the deaths which take place between the ages of 25 and 35.

I do not wish it to be understood for one moment that it is to a contaminated milk supply alone that all this mischief is due: there are other factors of importance to be borne in mind when considering the matter.

The question of over-crowding enters largely into the problem, along with other matters ; but my object now is to try to enforce upon your minds the supreme importance of carefully guarding your milk supplies.

The Water Supply of your district has been faithfully faced and adequately dealt with : it only needs the same determination on your part to make the Milk Supply equally safe and pure.

Cattle are peculiarly susceptible to Tuberculosis, and it is the female rather than the male which suffers to the greater extent. Healthy surroundings and proper food are as important for the welfare of cattle as they are for man. To increase the production of large quantities of milk, cattle are stalled in hot houses, with very little ventilation, and are fed on food specially selected with that object in view ; they become in fact nothing more nor less than milk-producing machines.

It has been estimated, by *post mortem* examinations and other tests, that at least 25 per cent of milch cows are tuberculous, and there are in England and Wales about 2,100,000 milch cows ; so that on this estimate alone there would be 525,000 tuberculous.

To destroy all infected cows in the country would be both unnecessary and unjustifiable, we must, therefore, be content to proceed on lines capable of practical applicability.

You have in your own district, by means of the Orders now in force, sufficient legal machinery, to influence you for the public good.

For your consideration I herewith append The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, as amended by the Order of 1899, and I do most earnestly urge upon you the importance of at once putting the powers you have into active operation.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS.

During the year the Local Government Board have issued the following Order :—

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER OF 1899.

Whereas it is expedient that the Order (known as “The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885,”) as altered by the Amending Order, be further altered :

We hereby Order as follows :—

“Article I. This Order may be cited as “The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1899.”

Article II. Article 15 of the Order shall be altered so that for the purposes of the provisions of paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) thereof the expressions in the said Article which refer to disease shall include, in the case of a cow, such disease of the udder as shall be certified by a veterinary surgeon to be tubercular; and the Order and the Amending Order shall apply and be construed with the modifications necessary to give effect to this Article.”

Article 15 of the Order referred to is :—

If at any time disease exists among the cattle in a dairy or cowshed, or other building or place, the milk of a diseased cow therein—

- (*a*) shall not be mixed with other milk ; and
- (*b*) shall not be sold or used for human food ; and
- (*c*) shall not be sold or used for food of swine, or other animals, unless and until it has been boiled.

**The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders,
1885, 1886 and 1899.**

The above Orders specify, *inter alia* :—

That it shall not be lawful for any person to carry on the trade of a dairyman *unless he is registered*.

That every Local Authority SHALL keep a Register of persons carrying on in their District the trade of cowkeepers, dairymen, &c.

That if at any time disease, including Tuberculosis of the udder, exists among the cattle, the milk of a diseased cow shall not be used or sold for human food, and shall not be used for food for swine or other animals unless and until it has been boiled.

That it shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of a cowkeeper or dairyman to occupy as a cowshed any building if and as long as the lighting and the ventilation, *including air space*, and the cleansing, drainage, and water supply thereof are not such as are necessary or proper.

- (a) For the health and good condition of the cattle.
- (b) For the cleanliness of the milk vessels.
- (c) For the protection of the milk against infection or contamination.

That a Local Authority may from time to time make Regulations for regulating the lighting, drainage, and water supply of cowsheds for securing the cleanliness of the milk vessels, and for prescribing the precautions to be taken by purveyors of milk for protecting it against infection or contamination.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

1. **Interpretation.**—Throughout these Regulations the expression “The Council” means the Council; the expression “the District” means the District; the expression “cowshed” includes any dairy in which milking cows may be kept, and the expression “cowkeeper” means any person following the trade of a cowkeeper or dairyman who is, or is required to be, registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885.

2. **For the Inspection of Cattle in Dairies.**—Every occupier of a dairy wherein any cattle may be kept, and which the Medical Officer of Health, or the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer of the Council specially authorised by them in that behalf, may visit for the purpose of inspecting the cattle, and every person for the time being having the care or control of any such dairy, or of any cattle therein, shall afford such Medical Officer of Health, Inspector of Nuisances, or officer, all reasonable assistance that may, for the purpose of the inspection, be required by him.

PART I. WITH RESPECT TO COWSHEDS.

3. **Lighting.**—Every cowkeeper shall provide that every cowshed in his occupation shall be sufficiently lighted with windows, whether in the sides or roof thereof, in such manner as to secure the passage of the light into every part of the interior of such cowshed.

4. **Ventilation.**—Every cowkeeper shall cause every cowshed in his occupation to be sufficiently ventilated, and for this purpose to be provided with a sufficient number of openings into the external air in opposite sides or in the side and roof, so as to afford constant effectual means of ventilation and keep the air in the cowshed in a wholesome condition. The sectional area of the air inlet and outlet shall each be at least 36 square inches per cow.

5. Air Space.—(i.) A cowkeeper shall not cause or suffer any greater number of cattle which are habitually grazed on grass land during the greater part of the year, and when not so grazed are habitually turned out during a portion of each day, to be kept at any time within any existing building used by him as a cowshed than will admit of the provision of free air space of at least 600 cubic feet* for every cow kept in such building.

(ii.) A cowkeeper shall not cause or allow any cowshed in his occupation to be occupied by a larger number of cows other than are habitually grazed on grass-land during the greater part of the year, and when not so grazed are habitually turned out during a portion of each day, than will leave not less than 800 cubic feet of air space for each cow.

(iii.) All new cowsheds shall provide at least 800 cubic feet for every cow.

Provided always that:—

(a) In calculating the air space for the purpose of this regulation, no space shall be reckoned which is more than 16 feet above the floor; but if the roof or ceiling is inclined, then the mean height of the same above the floor may be taken as the height thereof for the purposes of this regulation.

(b) This regulation shall not apply to any cowshed constructed and used before the date of these regulations coming into effect until two years after that date.

6. Cleansing.—(i.) Every cowkeeper shall cause the floor of every cowshed occupied by him to be thoroughly cleansed, if necessary with water, at least once in every day, and shall cause every part of every cowshed in his occupation to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to secure that such cowsheds shall at all times be reasonably clean and sweet.

* This cubic space is in the opinion of the leading Veterinary Surgeons quite insufficient. Fleming, Duguid, and Pemberthy say it should be 800 feet in old sheds, 1,000 in new: Macfadeyan, 800 in old, 1,200 in new.

(ii.) Such person shall cause the ceiling or interior of the roof, and the walls of every cowshed in his occupation to be properly lime-washed *twice at least in every year*, that is to say, once during the month of May and once during the month of October, and at such other times as may be necessary.

Provided that this requirement shall not apply to any part of such ceiling, roof, or walls that may be properly painted or varnished, or constructed of, or covered with, any material such as to render the limewashing unsuitable or inexpedient, and that may be otherwise properly cleansed.

(iii.) He shall cause the floor of every such cowshed to be thoroughly swept, and all dung, and other offensive matter to be removed from the cowshed as often as may be necessary, and not less than *once in every day*.

7. Drainage.—(i.) Every cowkeeper shall cause the drainage of every cowshed in his occupation to be so arranged that all liquid matter which may fall or be cast upon the floor may be conveyed by a suitable open channel to a drain inlet situate in the open air at a proper distance from any door or window of such cowshed, or to some other suitable place of disposal which is so situate.

(ii.) He shall not cause or suffer any inlet to any drain of such cowshed to be within such cowshed.

8. Water Supply.—(i.) Every cowkeeper shall keep in, or in connection with, every cowshed in his occupation a supply of water suitable and sufficient for all such purposes as may from time to time be reasonably necessary.

(ii.) He shall cause any receptacle which may be provided for such water to be emptied and thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to prevent the pollution of any water that may be stored therein, and where such receptacle is used for the storage only of water he shall cause it to be properly covered and ventilated, and so placed as to be at all times readily accessible.

PART II. WITH RESPECT TO DAIRIES.

9. In this part, the expression “dairy” means a dairy in which cattle are not kept.

10. **Lighting.**—Every cowkeeper shall provide that every dairy in his occupation shall be sufficiently lighted with windows, whether in the sides or roof thereof, so as to secure the passage of light into every part of the interior of such dairy.

11. **Ventilation.**—Every cowkeeper shall cause every dairy in his occupation to be sufficiently ventilated, and for this purpose to be provided with a sufficient number of openings into the external air to keep the air in the dairy in a wholesome condition.

12. **Cleansing.**—(i) Every cowkeeper shall cause every part of the interior of every dairy in his occupation to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time, as often as may be necessary to secure that such dairy shall be at all times reasonably clean and sweet.

(ii.) He shall cause the floor of every such dairy to be thoroughly cleansed with water at least *once in every day*.

13. **Drainage.**—(i.) Every cowkeeper shall cause the drainage of every dairy in his occupation to be so arranged that all liquid matter which may fall or be cast upon the floor may be conveyed by a suitable open channel to the outside of such dairy, and may there be received in a suitable gulley communicating with a proper and sufficient drain.

(ii.) He shall not cause or suffer any inlet to any drain of such dairy to be within such dairy.

14. **Water Supply.**—(i.) Every cowkeeper shall cause every dairy in his occupation to be provided with an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water for the cleansing of such dairy and of any vessels that may be used therein for containing milk, and for all other reasonable and necessary purposes in connection with the use thereof.

(ii) He shall cause every cistern or other receptacle in which any such water may be stored, to be properly covered and ventilated, and so placed as to be at all times readily accessible.

(iii.) He shall cause every such cistern or receptacle to be emptied and thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to prevent the pollution of any water that may be stored therein.

For securing the Cleanliness of Milk Stores, Milk Shops, and of Milk Vessels used for containing Milk for Sale by persons following the trade of Cowkeepers or Dairy-men.

15. Cleanliness of Milk Stores and Milk Shops.—Every cowkeeper who is the occupier of a milk store or milk shop shall cause every part of the interior of such milk store or milk shop to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to maintain such milk store or milk shop in a thorough state of cleanliness.

16. Cleanliness of Milk Vessels.—(i.) Every cowkeeper shall from time to time as often as may be necessary cause every milk vessel that may be used by him for containing milk for sale, to be thoroughly cleansed with steam or clean boiling water, and shall otherwise take all proper precautions for the maintenance of such milk vessel in a constant state of cleanliness.

(ii.) He shall, on every occasion when any such vessel shall have been used to contain milk, or shall have been returned to him after having been out of his possession, cause such vessel to be forthwith so cleansed.

For prescribing Precautions to be taken by Purveyors of Milk, and Persons selling Milk by retail against infection or contamination.

17. (i.) Every purveyor of milk or person selling milk by retail shall take all reasonable and proper precautions in, and in connection with, the storage and distribution of the milk, and otherwise to prevent the exposure of the milk to any infection or contamination.

(ii.) He shall not deposit or keep any milk intended for sale—

(a) In any room or place where it would be liable to become infected or contaminated by impure air, or by any offensive, noxious, or deleterious gas or substance, or by any noxious or injurious emanation, exhalation, or effluvium; or

(b) in any room used as a kitchen or as a living room; or

(c) in any room or building, or part of a building communicating directly by door, window, or otherwise with any room used as a sleeping room, or in which there may be any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or which may have been used by any person suffering from any such disease and may not have been properly disinfected; or

(d) in any room or part of a building in which there may be any direct inlet to any drain.

(iii.) He shall not keep milk for sale, or cause or suffer any such milk to be placed in any vessel, receptacle, or utensil which is not thoroughly clean.

(iv.) He shall cause every vessel, receptacle, or utensil used by him for containing milk for sale to be thoroughly cleansed with steam or clean boiling water after it shall have been used, and to be maintained in a constant state of cleanliness.

(v.) He shall not cause or suffer any cow belonging to him or under his care or control to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale—

(a) Unless at the time of milking, the udder and teats of such cow are thoroughly clean; and

(b) unless the hands of the person milking such cow also are thoroughly clean and free from all infection and contamination.

18. Penalties.—Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing regulations shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of FIVE POUNDS, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of FORTY SHILLINGS for each day after written notice of the offence from the Council.

Provided, nevertheless that the Justices or Court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any such sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this regulation.

19. Commencement of the Regulations.—These regulations shall come into force on and after the day of 19 .

20. Revocation of Regulations.—From and after the date on which these regulations shall come into force, all regulations heretofore made under, or having effect in pursuance of, the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885, shall, so far as the same are now in force in the district, be revoked.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. O. LITTLEWOOD, M.O.H., D.P.H.

SKEGBY DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever is extremely catching, particularly in the early stages, whilst the Fever is high and the throat sore, and the danger of infection is the same in all cases, whether mild or severe.

PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT SPREAD:

Every child suffering from Scarlet Fever *must be* separated from all other children for at least SEVEN WEEKS after the appearance of the rash.

All the children in the infected house should be kept from school and from playing or going about with other children.

The inmates of an infected house should not go to church or chapel, or attend any public gathering whatever.

“Neighbouring” should be strictly prohibited; and no person should be allowed to visit an infected house until after the peeling of the patient has completely ceased, and the disinfection of the house has been carried out.

As infection exists in the peeling of the skin, the patient must not appear on the public highway until the peeling has entirely ceased.

TAKE NOTICE, *that the exposure of infectious persons in public is punishable by law. The Public Health Act, 1875, imposes a penalty of £5 for each offence, and the penalty for such exposure will be enforced.*

JOHN O. LITTLEWOOD,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Mansfield, Sept. 1st, 1900.

SKEGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

OUTBREAK OF SCARLET FEVER.

Owing to the prevalence of Scarlet Fever throughout the District, it is thought advisable to recommend that your schools be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before re-opening after the Summer holidays.

The following suggestions are likely to prove of some value in carrying out the work :

1. That all woodwork be thoroughly washed with soap and water, and the floors scoured with strong soda and water.
2. That all ceilings be limewashed.
3. That the slates be boiled in strong soda and water.
4. That the offices be thoroughly cleansed and limewashed, and the urinals and drains disinfected and freely flushed.
5. That during the holidays all windows and doors be left open, so as to secure through ventilation.

That in addition to the above recommendations, special fumigation be undertaken by the Inspector of Nuisances in such schools where Scarlet Fever has been specially prevalent.

JOHN O. LITTLEWOOD, D.P.H.,

Mansfield.

Medical Officer of Health.

